

***Chrysodeixis chalcites* (Haw.) (Lep.: Noctuidae), the Golden Twin-spot: a second confirmed record for Bedfordshire**

On the night of 21 October 2005 at Eaton Ford, St. Neots, Tony Lawrence attracted a single example of *Chrysodeixis chalcites* the Golden Twin-spot to light. Whilst Eaton Ford is not in the current administrative county of Bedfordshire, it does fall into the Bedfordshire vice-county (VC 30). This capture is only the second record for this overseas immigrant in the Bedfordshire vice-county and interestingly was one of only three moths taken that night due to inclement weather! The first VC 30 record of *C. chalcites* is from the Headquarters of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds at The Lodge, Sandy where one was found on an indoor window cill in an upstairs corridor in the main house by Mrs. D. Dawson, on 14.xii.2001.

My sincere thanks to Barry Dickerson, Huntingdonshire (VC 31) Moth Recorder for determining the specimen.— LES J. HILL, Bedfordshire Macro-moth Recorder, 44 Suncote Avenue, Dunstable LU6 1BW.

Great Oak Beauty *Hypomecis roboraria* (D. & S.) (Lep.: Geometridae): A partial second brood?

Great Oak Beauty is recorded regularly in Windsor Forest, Berkshire (VC 22), ten to fourteen per trap not being uncommon, but whilst light trapping there on the 7 September 2005 I was surprised to take a male in mint condition as the generally accepted flight period for this species, in Britain, is usually given as mid June to mid July (for example, Waring P. and Townsend M., 2003. *Field Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland*).

Great Oak Beauty records with specific dates quoted in Baker B. R. (1994. *The Butterflies and Moths of Berkshire*) give an earliest flight time of 12 June (1934) and a latest of 23 July (1938 & 1980). The current Berkshire Database, which continues from where Baker left off, has an earliest sighting of 27 May (2003) and a latest of 19 July (2000) (Harvey, M. C., pers. comm.). The database contains 54 records, made on 44 dates, from 1996 to 2005, mainly from 1999 to 2005, and this run of records shows an irregular but positive shift to earlier first and earlier last sightings by up to 16 and 23 days respectively. The record from 7 September 2005 was 46 days later than any of those published above and was 73 days later than my previous record this year, on 26 June 2005 (when 10 were recorded). This was despite having trapped in the same compartment in suitable habitat and during the recognised flight period on 14 July 2005. Further trapping was also undertaken here, outside of the normal flight period, on 9 and 17 August 2005. This species is stated as being partially second brooded in parts of the Continent in Reichholf-Riehm H. (1991. *Field Guide to Butterflies & Moths of Britain and Europe*). Another sign of climate change?

I would like to thank Bernard A. J. Clark for commenting on an earlier draft of this note. Recording in Windsor Forest was undertaken under permit from the Crown Estate/English Nature.— DAVID J. WHITE, 5 Laxton Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 3HW.